

ixiurope, and its preservation here. The failure of that would e been a powerful argument with those who wish to intro-e a king, lords and commons here. (To E. Pendleton, 1791.

^-, 3580

DRENCH REVOLUTION.—I look with great anxiety for the firm tblishment of the new government in France, being per-:ly convinced that if it takes place there, it will spread sooner ,ater all over Europe. On the contrary a check there would ird the revival of liberty in other countries. I consider the iblishment and success of their government as necessary to y up our own, and to prevent it from falling back to that cl of half-way house, the English constitution. It cannot be lied that we have among us a sect who believe that to con-i -whatever is perfect in human institutions; that the members bhis sect have, many of them, names and offices which stand •h. in the estimation of our countrymen. I still reply that ; great mass of our community is untainted by these heresies, **is** its head. On this I build my hope that we have not ored in vain, and that our experiment will still prove that n can be governed by reason. (To George Mason, 1791. V., 275.)

FRENCH REVOLUTION.—We surely cannot deny to any nation t right whereon our own government is founded, that every e may govern itself under whatever form it pleases, and ang-e these forms at its own will, and that it may transact business with foreign nations through whatever organ it nks proper, whether King, convention, assembly, committee,

esident, or whatever else it may choose. The will of the tion is the only thing essential to be regarded. \* \* \* In-ed we wish no opportunity of convincing them [the French ople] how cordially we desire the closest union with them; itual good offices, mutual affection and similar principles of vernment seem to have destined the two people for the most :imate communion, and even for a complete exchange of izenship among the individuals composing them. (From a :ter to the United States Minister to France, 1792. F. VI., o.)